

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

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GRAPES, HORSES, ETC.

WOULD FREE-TRADE WITH CANADA BENEFIT OUR FARMERS?

If We Pay the Canadian Duty Then They Must Pay Ours—The Whole Community Must Be Considered, Not an Individual.

A correspondent writes:
"I am a Protectionist from center to circumference, and my choice is the American flag and not England. I have had this question asked me by a fruit grower. Please answer it: 'I send grapes to the Montreal market and pay two cents per pound duty, and buy a team of horses there for my farm work and pay 35 per cent. duty on the horses. Would not free-trade be better for me?' Your friend says that he pays the duty on the grapes. Well, that is a Canadian tariff beyond the power of the United States to alter. Undoubtedly he would be benefited if his products were admitted free to the Canadian market, just as Canadians would profit if we admitted their products free to our markets. There is very little room for controversy on this point. It is the corner stone of the recently negotiated Brazilian treaty, and the foundation of Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy. But so long as Canada chooses to levy that duty of two cents a pound on grapes, your friend must continue to pay it before he can enter the Montreal market. So much for the grape duty. Now about the duty on the horses.

Your friend says he pays the duty on the grapes. Then the Canadian must pay the duty on the horses. Your friend cannot dodge this conclusion. The fact that he is the one who actually hands the duty to the customs officer does not alter the case. The Canadian who sold the horses paid the duty just as surely as your friend paid the duty on his grapes. And this is how he did it:
Suppose the team cost in Canada \$300. The duty added makes the cost to the fruit grower \$375 at his farm in New York. We can safely assume that there was any number of equally desirable teams to be had at home. Why did he go to Canada for his horses? Because the Canadian was willing to sell them at a price so far below the price upon similar American horses that, with the duty added, they cost no more than the American horses would cost. That is, the Canadian horse dealer threw off from the price of his horses the seventy-five dollars duty in order to entice the American purchaser.

Now, if there were no duty on horses, do you suppose that the Canadian would sell his horses for \$300 when he could get \$375 across the border? You certainly must give him credit for more common sense. On the other hand, if we should declare free-trade in horses with Canada, how long do you suppose it would be before Montreal would be swarming with Yankee horse dealers all looking for those \$375 teams, which could be bought for \$300? And what would be the immediate result of the competition of these numerous bidders for the few Canadian horses that could be placed on the market? The price would jump to a point at which a purchase of Canadian horses would at most only pay for the trouble and expense of the journey and the transportation of the team to the states. But what a glorious thing this boom in the horse market would be for the Canadian! Is it not clear that he is the one who would be benefited by the removal of the duty on horses, just as your friend would be benefited by the removal of the duty on grapes? Is it not equally clear that the present difference in the price of New York and Canadian horses is due to the existence of the 35 per cent. tariff which keeps them out of the American market? This difference, which is simply the amount of the duty, is charged to the Canadian, whether he brings his horses to the United States or your friend goes to Montreal after them.

Undoubtedly it would be a fine thing for your friend if he alone were privileged to sell and buy across the Canadian border without any obstructing tariffs. So it would be a personal benefit to you if you alone had the privilege of buying the cheap pauper labor goods of Europe without paying any duty. When the same privileges are extended to all, however, the case is different. Prices would work just as when the little army of Yankee horse dealers rushed to Montreal after the cheap horses.

Besides all this, the question arises, Would even if prices were able to buy over if prices were low? The question takes added force from the fact, known to every one, that the people who live in the very shadow of the great factories which turn out the cheapest goods are least able to buy them. A carriage ride is a far greater luxury among Canadians than in this country, for all their cheap horses. Seek through the whole world and you will find the country of the cheapest prices contains most want, misery and degradation.

When your friend buys a Canadian team, even if he is benefited by the transaction, yet his neighbor in New York, who has a team to sell, is injured in having the demand for horses supplied from Montreal. Thus you see that when the question is considered in its bearing on the entire community the whole broad tariff controversy is opened up. On our side of the question we have the ever present, practical and all powerful argument that under our Protective system, with its somewhat higher priced commodities and much higher wage rates, we have prospered as no nation ever did, and our people are the best fed, best clothed and most intelligent on the planet. No free-trade or low priced country can show a parallel.

Today, in the markets of this country, the commodities that enter into the daily life of the people, without a single exception, are cheaper than they were on Sept. 1, 1890, and cheaper than they have ever been before in the history of the country. At the same time the agricultural products bring better prices than they did at the close of the Fiftieth congress.—From Speech of Congressman Grosvenor.

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THE ARIZONA SUGAR COMPANY.

THE ARIZONA SUGAR COMPANY

THE EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT of the United States and the Territory of Arizona for the cultivation of Sugar Beets and the manufacture of domestic Sugars have encouraged the undersigned to organize a company under the general incorporation laws of the Territory of Arizona, styled

THE ARIZONA SUGAR COMPANY

The capital stock of the company is one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of ten (\$10) dollars each.

One-half of the capital stock will be sold in the Territory of Arizona, payable in land adapted to the cultivation of sugar beets, sugarcane sorghum and saccharine products at the market price.

The other half will be sold for cash, at not less than par, for the purpose of purchasing, importing and erecting machinery adapted to manufacturing domestic sugar.

The fifty thousand shares reserved for the farmers can be paid for at any time within five years from the date of the organization in land or its saccharine products, such as sugar beets, sugar cane, sorghum, etc., etc., and the subscribers will be entitled to draw a dividend pro rata on payments made.

The fifty thousand cash shares must be fully paid on delivery, and will be entitled to a full dividend semi-annually.

It is reasonably expected that the company can declare a dividend of 25 per cent per annum on current business, and have some land left.

After the capital stock shall have been disposed of and one-half fully paid in cash, the company will be authorized to issue equal to one-half of the capital stock, bonds secured by mortgage, upon all the property of the company, payable in twenty years, with interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, for the purpose of devoting the proceeds to the purchase of land, and for no other purpose; provided, always, that these bonds cannot be issued nor a mortgage on the property executed without the approval of a majority of the shareholders.

The Government of the United States offers to pay a bounty of two cents per pound or 40 dollars per ton on domestic manufactured sugar, and to admit free of duty, until the first day of July, 1892, all machinery required for its manufacture.

The Territorial Legislature, at its last session, passed an act exempting all land used in the cultivation of sugar beets, as well as the plant and machinery employed in the manufacture of domestic sugar, from taxation for ten years.

We imported from foreign countries during the last fiscal year, sugar, molasses, candy and confectionery to the value of \$101,293,826, or sent away upwards of one hundred million dollars, which can be retained at home by encouraging the manufacture of domestic sugar.

The average yield of saccharine matter from sugar beets in France is only 6 per cent, in Germany 10 per cent.

In California the average yield is 15 per cent.

It is confidently believed that the soil and sun of Arizona will yield a much larger polarization from sugar beets than France, Germany, California, or any other country; and if these premises are correct, the profits will exceed that of any other sugar factory in the United States.

The farmers who may subscribe to the stock of the company will have a vital and personal interest in the production of sugar beets.

Farmers and capitalists can estimate the chances of loss and gain as well as the directors of the company, but it may be premised that agricultural land free from taxation forms a safe investment, and that machinery which can be imported free of duty and enjoys immunity from taxation, is only subject to loss by fire, which can be covered by insurance.

Land in Arizona will produce at least twenty tons of sugar beets per acre, twice annually.

The market price will depend upon the quantity of saccharine.

Sugar beets require neither bagging nor storage; but are cash at the mill, and the company might even be able to advance money on unencumbered land devoted to their cultivation.

It is a matter of consequence in some parts of Arizona that sugar beets extract alkali from the soil better than any other production.

After supplying the home market in Arizona with sugar, molasses, confectionery, etc., transportation is the most serious question, and the smaller bulk the production of the country can be reduced into the better for the producer.

Sugar will be transported better than hay, grain, or ore.

A sugar mill at some railway depot with a capacity of 100 tons per day, at \$5 per ton for sugar beets, would be a great benefit to the farmers and merchants of Arizona.

The cooperative system of offering the farmers one-half of the capital stock payable in the productions required for the mill has worked well in Germany and France, and in fact the cooperative system in every country is the outgrowth of civilization.

The farmer's interest in the company will be a guarantee to the non-resident shareholders of a vigilant watchfulness over the management, and by united effort a staple production may be introduced in Arizona which will enliven the source of all permanent prosperity—AGRICULTURE.

It is not to be overlooked that after the saccharine matter is extracted from sugar beets the residuum forms excellent food for sheep, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc., and nothing that comes from the soil is wasted.

The cultivation of sugar beets is carried on by the least intelligent Indians, Mexicans, children, employed in transplanting, gathering the crop. Only quires intelligent labor.

Sugar industries are being established in many States of the Union by nature to the growth of products than Arizona, and as they have been in attendance the part of the residents may assist from abroad.

The undersigned have no interest in the enterprise, and submit the subject for consideration.

Subscriptions will be received at the Valley Bank.

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